

Snow Tonight
and Tuesday.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

NUMBER 7822.

Yesterday's Circulation, 40,574

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1912

Fourteen Pages

PRICE ONE CENT.

COLD WEATHER HEAPS TROUBLE UPON CAPITAL

One Death, Schools Close,
and Trains Are Run-
ning Late.

SUFFERING EXTENDS OVER ENTIRE NATION

Additional Snow Means Greater
Hardship—Relief Promised
Saturday.

Trains are entering the Union Station from one to two hours late, mails are being delayed, three schools have been closed because they cannot be heated, every charity organization in the city is being taxed to its capacity, and adding to all these troubles snow began to fall about noon and is to be followed by an intensely cold wave, that is expected to be more rigorous than anything that has gone before. One death from cold has been reported.

Bad as is the situation in Washington, the Capital is faring well compared to some cities, where hospitals are filled with victims of the intense cold.

From the Weather Bureau comes the news that the whole United States is on the verge of a cold wave that has not often been exceeded in intensity and the expanse of the territory it covers.

Sleet Promised.
Apparently determined to serve Washington with samples of every known brand of inclement weather the forecast for this afternoon promised that the snow would be followed by sleet and that tomorrow this would be ended by a sudden drop of the temperature to within ten or fifteen points of zero, where the mercury will remain for the rest of the week.

Though many fatalities have been reported from other cities, especially through New England and the Ohio valley, where there has been zero weather, Washington's first fatality from cold occurred this morning when the death of an aged employee of the Glassboro steel plant was reported. Three schools were closed. As soon as the snow set in, the street car companies began to report their sweepers and sand cars, and they are putting up a game fight to keep running on schedule time.

Traffic Delayed.
Trains from all parts of the country into Union Station were from an hour to two hours late this morning. Most delay was experienced by the trains from the West. Throughout the cold wave until this afternoon mails have been on time, but the postoffice officials began at that time to receive reports of troubles from many points, and by tomorrow it is expected that there will be a general stoppage. The thermometer this morning at 8 o'clock was 12 degrees and by 2 o'clock it had gone up to 17 degrees. It is expected to keep on rising, until tonight it will hover about 24 degrees and tomorrow the drop will come that will leave Washington in the throes of a cold wave that will last until Saturday. The only relief in sight is expected across this country this week, but which will not reach Washington until Saturday at the earliest.

The cold that is to spread all over the country was preceded by a slight rise all through the Middle West, New England, and in the Atlantic States. There were rains in the Gulf States, and through the Middle West it snowed. In the far Northwest, where a cold period of unusual length has been unbroken for two weeks, slight rises were noted today, but Weather Bureau officials say this does not indicate more than a temporary lull in the wave.

Cold in New England.

A temperature of from 8 to 10 degrees above zero was reported from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh this morning. In the interior of northern Maine a temperature of 24 degrees below zero was recorded.

The heaviest snow fall was in Iowa, where by noon three inches was reported. Whether the snow that is to come on Saturday is to have any blizzard accompaniments in the way of high wind the Weather Bureau cannot yet tell.

Along the Washington water front
(Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Snow and probably sleet this afternoon and tonight; warmer tonight. Tuesday snow; follow by a cold; lowest temperature tonight about 24 degrees.

TEMPERATURES.
U. S. BUREAU. APPLECK'S.
8 a. m. 12 8 a. m. 12
9 a. m. 13 9 a. m. 13
10 a. m. 14 10 a. m. 14
11 a. m. 15 11 a. m. 15
12 noon 17 12 noon 17
1 p. m. 17 1 p. m. 17
2 p. m. 17 2 p. m. 17

TIDE TABLE.

Today—High tide, 11:29 a. m. and 11:34 p. m.; low tide, 5:13 a. m. and 5:28 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 12:35 a. m.; low tide, 6:09 a. m. and 6:39 p. m.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises, 7:30; Sun sets, 4:30.

Democratic Notables Who Will Speak at Jackson Day Banquet



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

JOSEPH W. FOLK.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN.

DISTRICT EMPLOYEES ARE TO BE DENIED SALARY INCREASES

House Also Will Refuse to
Increase Pay of Com-
missioners.

That the District of Columbia appropriation bill soon to be reported will not contain a single increase in salary for District employees was the statement made upon the floor of the House today by Congressman James Mann, the minority leader.

It was District day in the House, and Mr. Mann was discussing a bill to place crossing policemen upon the same footing with members of the Metropolitan Police Force. Opposition to the bill developed because the street car companies at this time pay the crossing policemen, and this gave Mr. Mann opportunity to advise the House to be more liberal with other classes of Government employees. The crossing policemen's bill finally was passed.

"The District appropriation bill," said Mr. Mann, "is not to contain a single increase of salary. Is it to be the policy of the majority of this House to deny all salary increases, no matter how deserving they may be?"

Mr. Mann said he is not a member of the Appropriations Committee, and that he had obtained definite information that the District bill would not allow added compensation to any employee of the District service. Scores of increases in salaries were recommended by the Commissioners, who asked \$1,000 additional for themselves.

The bill putting crossing policemen on the same footing with other policemen was passed by a vote of 40 to 26. Congressman Dyer wanted to know if the railroads objected to the bill. Chairman Johnson said he had heard no objection.

In opposing the bill Congressman Mann said: "I do not see how these crossing policemen can do work as hazardous as other members of the force, as has been claimed, if it were not for the personal appearance of this bill I would not know there were any crossing policemen in the District."

"If we are going to be charitable, we should pay some employees on our own payroll instead of being generous to the employees of a private corporation. We want to raise the pay of crossing policemen paid by the railway company, and to keep out the pay of these women and others paid by ourselves."

Congressman Madden attacked the bill on the grounds that Congress had no right to dictate an increased pay for men employed at crossings by the street railway companies, but, despite opposition, the bill passed.

Chairman Johnson then called up the Dyer loan shark bill, which is aimed at usurious money lenders in the District and prohibits the lending of money at more than 2 per cent per month interest.

In explaining the loan shark bill, Congressman Dyer, its author, said: "The city is clamoring for a law of this nature. The District has no law regulating and supervising loan companies. Some of these companies are charging as high as 10 per cent a month. This bill limits the rate of interest to 2 per cent a month, and it will run out of business companies that are charging 8 and 10 per cent. They are the ones we want to get out, for many of these companies are nothing more or less than highway robbers."

"Some of the loan concerns really want to do a legitimate business, and will operate under the 2 per cent law," Mr. Dyer said. \$2,000,000 is the average amount of loans of this nature in the District of Columbia, and that 100 companies are operating a business of small loans. He added he had learned of one case where a borrower paid \$42 for the loan of \$24.

The President is greatly interested in the prosecution now under way, but is leaving the details to the Department of Justice.



WILLIAM R. HEARST.

NAVY DEPARTMENT FEARS FOR SAFETY OF TERRY'S CREW

No Word Received From
Disabled Torpedo Boat
Drifting Off Hatteras.

Utter lack of news concerning the disabled torpedo boat Terry, which is drifting in icy seas somewhere off Cape Hatteras, with her wireless gone and her engines disabled, led the Navy Department this afternoon to entertain serious fears for the safety of the three commissioned officers and eighty-three enlisted men aboard the tiny vessel.

Up to a late hour this afternoon not a word had been received concerning the craft, despite the fact that four battleships, two gunboats, and a revenue cutter have been searching the sea for her, aided by every vessel in that vicinity.

The first intimation that the Terry was in trouble came from the steamship Tagus, of the Royal Mail line. She reported she had come upon the Terry in latitude 35.71 north, and longitude 75.59 west. The Tagus reported she was standing by.

Instantly the battleship South Carolina picked up the message, and reported she had turned and was proceeding toward the stricken Terry. The revenue cutter Onondaga was ordered from Norfolk, and the scout cruiser Salem, herself battered and torn by last night's gale, was sent speeding to the rescue.

The South Carolina gave the Terry's position as 35.71 latitude north, far different from that given by the Tagus. The Terry is the second torpedo boat destroyed in the recent storm. The Warrington having been run down and cut almost in two by an unknown schooner on December 27. Naval men here say these accidents show destroyers are not serviceable as war craft, and comment on the action of Ensign Richard C. Sauley, who was court-martialed for refusing to take the "tub" Biddle to sea in an unfit condition.

New Congressmen Greeted by Applause

Congressmen George Curry and A. B. Ferguson, New Mexico's contribution to the membership of the House of Representatives, today were introduced to the House by Congressman Butler of New York. Their credentials were presented and they were allotted seats following the administration of the oath by Speaker Champ Clark. The members were greeted with applause by the entire House.

STRIKE NEARS END.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—That the strike of 30,000 laundry workers in New York will end shortly is the confident belief of the strikers, who declare that five of the twenty-five wholesale steam laundries already have signed up contracts with the strikers, and that the other laundries will soon agree to the terms.

MOVING TOWARD PEKING.

TIENTSIN, Jan. 8.—Rebel transports are reported in the Gulf of Liao Tung, north of Shan Hai Kwan. It is believed they intend to attack the coast towns, and then, if successful, proceed to Peking. It is reported that a large portion of the Imperialist army is on the verge of revolt.



CHAMP CLARK.

TAFT TO NOMINATE HOOK FOR TRIBUNAL

Progressives Will Wage Bitter
Fight Against Kansas
in Senate.

President Taft told several callers at the White House today who came to urge consideration of various candidates for the Supreme Bench that he had decided to nominate Judge William C. Hook, of Kansas, and now of the Eighth circuit court, to succeed the late Justice Harlan.

All official information concerning this decision was refused at the White House, but it was generally accepted here.

A bitter fight is forecast in the Senate to the President sends Hook's nomination to that body. Progressives will vigorously oppose confirmation on the ground that Hook's decisions on the circuit bench indicated reactionary tendencies.

Hearst Racing Across Continent to Feast

William Randolph Hearst will arrive just in time for the banquet tonight, and thereby hangs a Phileas Fogg sort of story of a record-smashing trip across the continent. Mr. Hearst didn't propose to miss this feast tonight. He wasn't in the situation of Colonel Roosevelt, who, when asked if he would attend the late war-like peace dinner in Gotham, replied:

"No; I'm not hungry."

Mr. Hearst is, and he didn't have any notion of missing this function. He left Wednesday morning he was in San Francisco. There was to be a banquet, relating to the coming exposition, beginning at 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Hearst just simply must be there, too.

THIEF SURRENDERS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Declaring that his conscience would give him no rest, a man who said he was Ernest Fromer surrendered to the police for the theft of \$3,200 from the Hungarian-American Bank, of which he said he was paying teller.

STRIKE IS DECLARED BY STENOGRAPHERS HIRED AT CAPITOL

Democratic Economy Plans
Cause Walkout—Sugar
Hearing Delayed.

The Democratic economy plans of the House met with a temporary setback today when the "outside" stenographers, a number of whom must be engaged to report various committee hearings, went on a strike.

The Hardwick Sugar Investigating Committee met to resume its hearings this morning. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, and several other witnesses were present to testify. Chairman Hardwick finally arose and announced that for certain reasons the meeting of the committee would be postponed until tomorrow. There was no stenographer present to report the proceedings.

The House Committee on Accounts recently decided that 35 cents per folio is an exorbitant price to pay for outside stenographic assistance. The price was cut to 15 cents per folio and mutterings were immediately heard from the stenographic recruits, who are brought in almost daily to help the regular committee stenographers. The strike assumed definite proportions today, when none of the outside experts showed up at the Capitol and the activities of the Hardwick committee were delayed.

There are but four regular committee stenographers. They receive an annual salary of \$5,000 each and no strike exists in their ranks. But there are not enough regular men to go around to the various committees and work is constantly piling up. The recruit stenographers, drawn from the commercial stenographic firms of Washington, have to pay their typewriters out of the 35 cents per folio allowance. The recruits, who have been absolutely necessary because of the increase in committee work, say they cannot make any money at 15 cents per folio, inasmuch as they must pay 10 cents per folio for actual typewriting. So they struck today.

The Committee on Accounts, Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and other House economists are standing firm. So are the outside stenographers, all of whom are experts. Unless some help is obtained for the four regular committee stenographers they will be swamped with work, as the various investigations now in progress are piling up stacks of stenographic notes.

HYDE MUST STAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Charles H. Hyde, former city chamberlain of New York, must stand trial here on the charge of bribery, Justice Lehman denying his application for a change of venue.

MOTOR OVER EMBANKMENT.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 8.—A large automobile truck containing forty-two persons, comprising a wedding party, went over a high embankment near Bellaire, Ohio. Two persons are dead and many injured.

DEMOCRATS LOCK DOORS JUST AS BIG SCRAP IS STARTED

Foes of Wilson Out With Story That
Cleveland Attacked Honesty of
Former Princeton Chief.

VOTE ON CONVENTION CITY AT 3 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.
William Jennings Bryan jumped right into the thick of the fighting, three minutes after the Democratic national committee was called to order this afternoon.

Mr. Bryan knew he was going to be licked, before he started the trouble. He smilingly replied that he didn't mind that; he must fight, in order to be consistent. He didn't want Jim Guffey seated as committeeman, and would not have it without a showing of hands.

Bryan Starts Action.
There had been a determined effort to harmonize and avoid a big fight over the Tennessee and Pennsylvania contests for places on the committee. But the first two minutes of the session made plain that the harmonizers had reckoned without their host—Mr. Bryan being the host. And a right belligerent host he promptly proved himself.

Harmony's basis was to have been laid in a deal to seat Mountcastle from Tennessee, and Guffey from Pennsylvania. They are both "regulars," and it has been used that if Mountcastle won in his State the same logic would compel the seating of Guffey in the other. But the logic didn't get anywhere with Mr. Bryan. He was for Guffey, and bent on a scrap over it.

"If you're going to throw out a Standard Oil attorney in Tennessee," said the no-compromiser, "then make it a job as to throw out the Standard Oil man in Pennsylvania, too." The allusions were to Vertices, alleged Standard Oil attorney in Tennessee, and Guffey, Standard Oil emissary in Pennsylvania. That was the Bryan attitude. He was against both of 'em, and logic might go hang.

As soon as the committee was called to order in the assembly room at the Shoreham, a few minutes after noon, the roll call was started. The first name, alphabetically, was Alabama, and when its committeeman's name, James Weatherly, was read, Mr. Bryan moved that he be seated.

Chairman Mack said the motion was not necessary; Weatherly had been duly elected by the State committee of Alabama to fill a vacant seat. Mr. Bryan didn't see it that way. With his eye watching the lower end of the alphabetical list, he wanted to establish, right there, the precedent of the national committee putting its vice on the action of State committees in such cases. Guffey had been elected by a Pennsylvania State committee, too, but Mr. Bryan didn't like to concede at the beginning that that was final.

So the real row was on. A point of order was made against Mr. Bryan's contention; Chairman Mack upheld it; the Nebraskaan appealed; and with things brightening up toward the fever heat, Committeeman Coughlan of Massachusetts moved that the sessions be executive. It carried, doors were closed, and the scrap proceeded in privacy.

It was quite apparent from the attitude of Chairman Mack and the leaders that Bryan's fight was well-nigh hopeless. Mack had immediately at hand the resolution of the last convention, which placed the power of seating national committeemen solely in the hands of the State committees, and was evidently prepared to declare that the committee had no jurisdiction, when Palmer protested against the seating of Guffey on the Pennsylvania State committee credentials.

It was three-quarters of an hour after the scheduled time when the committee (Continued on Ninth Page.)

LORIMER ON STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Senator From Illinois May Con-
sume Several Days in Giv-
ing Testimony.

Senator Lorimer of Illinois began his testimony before the special committee of the Senate which is investigating the charges of bribery in connection with his election at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected the testimony of Senator Lorimer will continue two or three days. His supporters are promising that it will be sensational and that it will go far to strengthen his case and to show the reason for the attacks upon him.

Senator Lorimer's testimony is expected to wind up the investigation. The special committee attempted to hold meeting this morning for the purpose of outlining its program, but only three members were present and nothing was accomplished.

It is expected that it will require a week to get the report of the committee into shape for publication. Two reports are expected, one exonerating Lorimer, and one against him.

On the other hand the friends of the former president of Princeton declared that it was a gross and willful exaggeration of some of the differences about educational and administrative policies, which notoriously have marked the recent history of Princeton. The friends of Wilson have long bristled at the story that there was years ago a determined fight against Wilson, in the effort to put an end to academic freedom at Princeton, and to make the institution more reactionary in its spirit than Wilson was willing it should be.

That powerful financial backers of the college, wanted less liberal economics taught than Wilson would permit; that they held the financial menace over the school, and conducted a persistent crusade against the Wilson policy, has been for a number of years common report in higher educational circles.

Now that this controversy has been, apparently, projected as a political issue, and charges against Dr. Wilson have been given circulation in a most insidious manner, the whole Princeton situation is expected to get such an airing as will make perfectly clear to the merits involved.

It was announced at Wilson headquarters that a statement would be issued, but after Dr. Wilson and his advisers had been in conference, an hour or more one of the advisers emerged and said:

"It is uncertain whether any statement will be issued at all. Pending decision on that point, it is impossible to say a word about its general character. If issued, it will be a tremendous important statement, and it will not do to say a word further about it now."

Both May Lose.
With the Harmon forces plainly out of fight Wilson with the most vicious weapons; with ancient letter files being dug up by both the Wilson and Harmon boomers in the effort of each to destroy the other's candidate; with bad blood everywhere and getting worse with every passing hour, political talk today turned to the eventualities in case both Harmon and Wilson are shortly proved impossible of nomination.

Feeling has run very high. The utmost bitterness has been displayed on both sides. Wilson's Democratic regularity has been assailed by the Harmonites, and in return the Wilson managers have given currency to a letter of Harmon which seems to convict the Ohio man of some sorry lapses from party loyalty.

Underwood is plainly drawing off strength from Harmon, and today is widely rated as a much more promising candidate for the conservative, anti-Bryan support, than the Ohio man. The Underwood movement is regarded by the progressive Democrats as the most dangerous they have to meet now.

But this is not the most striking result from the Harmon-Wilson warfare of destruction. The progressives, becoming fearful that Wilson may be made unavailable, are turning toward Bryan.

Said one of them this afternoon—one who will probably head the delegation from an important State:

"I have been and am for Wilson. But I also have always been a Bryan man. Wilson is the only reliance of the pro-

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

IN CONGRESS TODAY

SENATE.

Senate met at 2 o'clock. Senator Lorimer went on the stand at 2 o'clock to give his testimony before the special committee which is investigating his election.

Subcommittee of the District Committee holds a meeting to consider the Cummins bill for an appeal in the tobacco case.

Report of National Monetary Commission made to Congress.

HOUSE.

House met at noon.

Congressman-elect Curry and Ferguson of New Mexico took the oath of office.

Congressman Sherwood answered questions of his pension bill.

District bills were taken up.